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The Refugee Committee and the Refugees.

We give prominence to a letter from an estimable gentleman and patriotic citizen who is interested in the promotion of Baron HIRSCH's gigantic scheme of charity by transportation.

Of the lofty motives impelling the gentlemen in this country who are cooperating with Baron HIRSCH there is not the slight est question in any fair mind. Nor is there any doubt of the good faith and fidelity with which the Hebrew Charities organiza tion and the Refugee Committee are carry ing out their agreement to see that these poor outcasts and assisted immigrants do not become a public burden.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has there been a nobler enterprise from the point of view of pure philanthropy, or one that has been more admirably administered in its practical details. But, all said, there remains the broader

question of national expediency and national self-protection. Can we afford to continue to honor Baron Hirsch's drafts?

On February 22.

No hippodrome entertainment in the arena of the sawdust and tan bark is deemed complete without the presence of that mot ley adjunct to the festivities, the clown. No political gathering in the State of New York can be considered complete nowadays without the attendance of the ill-fated, disjointed, and generally diverting Mugwumps. They propose to take a more than ordinarily active part in the Democratic State Convention in Albany on Monday next, and the programme arranged is very amusing.

The National Democratic Committee, the repository of the delegated powers of the whole party, agreed by a unanimous vote, in the city of Washington last month, upon a call addressed to Democratic electors generally and only, fixing the time and lace of the National Convention. The New York State Committee, on behalf of the New York Democrats so invited, and in accordance with precedent and usage, met in this city and fixed a time and place for the State Convention for the choice of delegates. It was agreed to by the representative of every Congress district in the State. This Convention will assemble in Albany on Monday. No Convention, it is but fair to add, ever met in this State with a better title of unassailable regularity and genuine represent-

A few homeless Mugwumps, to whom no invitation had been offered by the National Committee, hired a hall a week ago on their own behalf and responsibility, "denounce, arraign, and stigmatize the act of the Democrats; and they have constituted themselves into a Com mitte of Fifty, which committee will go to protest-most of its members have gone to protest, politically, long agoin Albany on Monday. The Fifty, in concrete form, are scheduled to depart from the Grand Central Depot hitched to one of the regular trains. Arriving in Albany, the Fifty are to march to the convention hall and secure seats in the front row of the gallery. Each Mugwump is to be armed with a package of resolutions. As soon as the last Mugwump is seated, one of the delegates on the floor-the man is not yet elected, but it will probably be the solitary CLEVELAND delegate from the town of Shawangunk in Ulster county-will rise and declare in a loud voice and with appropriate gestures that he and his ociates should there and then disperse. and without any more ado, each return to his home. If the assembled Democrats become frightened at this and quall and shiver under the scrutiny of the Mugwumps seated in the front row of the gallery, the Committee of Fifty will not have bought their railroad tickets in vain. If, on the other hand, as is more probable, the delegate from Shawangunk is sat upon, and no heed is given to his ridiculous demand, then the fifty Mugwumps are to leave the gallery nd demand a hearing on the floor. Mr. E. EVERLASTING ANDERSON is to perform the demanding. Each of the Fifty is to have a typewritten copy of a manifesto addressed the men, women, and children of the United States, untaxed aliens, transient Chinamen, Indians on reservations, Mexican rangers, cowboys, Jersey constables, and the Delaware militia. It is to be read

aloud, and is to close with this alternative: "Either the proposition of the delegate from Shawangunk must be accepted and the Convention disband or the Committee of Fifty will return home and have mothing further to do with the Democratic party."

A prompt answer will be insisted upon and unless satisfactorily and expeditiously given, the Committee of Fifty will pack their gripsacks and take the next train.

If, on the other hand, with faces blanched, legs unsteady, and knees knocking together, the affrighted and demoralized Democrats rush in various directions, obstructed only by the resolutions of the Mugwumps scattered about the meeting place, the scheme of the Committee of Fifty will be deemed successful, and it will be a great day for all persons having halls to rent or stationery to sell, even if it does not bring much encouragement to the 650,000 Demo-

crats of the Empire State. The Committee of Fifty, as may be seen, has laid its plans deeply, if not wisely, and it is hard to see how, as things now look, they can fail to get an answer of some sort to their impudent and preposterous de mand. What sort of an answer it will be may be predicted with perfect safety and confidence, but before it is furnished much patience and forbearance will be required on the part of the assembled Democrats upon whose deliberations the Mugwumps, to the number of Fifty, propose to obtrude themselves. Indeed, it is a serious question whether, in the absence of patience and forbearance, the impulse of the indignant Democrats to hustle the Intruders out of the Convention would not prove irresist-

" scatter." However, wiser and more discreet counsels are likely to prevail. One of the Mugwumps may be listened to (provided the other forty-nine will agree to desist and be flent, which is doubtful), and when this be held accountable for them. They were

ible, and thus cause the Mugwumps to

interruption is concluded, the Sergeant at-Arms will escort the Committee of Fifty down the front steps, and the Democrats will proceed to business.

The Perils of Pedestrianism in Chicago.

A distressing incident is reported from Chleago that Illustrates vividly the awful danger of pedestrianism in that mighty city of wind and slush and sewage. A few nights ago, according to the Chicago Herald, Mr. ARCHER C. CRACKAFT, an estimable and responsible business man, after a "sumptuous repast" with some friends, sallied forth confidently without lantern or body guard on the perilous journey toward his home in a remote part of the town. This remarkable temerity, inspired, probably, by the aforesaid "splendid banquet" redolent only of the luxurious security of an effete civilization, soon found a fearful catastrophe. In the Thirty-third ward of Chicago, south

of Eightieth street, to the east of the Nickel Plate" Railroad, there stretches a gloomy morass, into which, says the veracious chronicle of the Windy City, "man seldom ventures. So treacherous is it that cows and horses have, in the wet season, failed to reappear from its interior. Hunters give this particular fen a wide berth and even the dogs hesitate before plunging into it in search of the tumbling plover or duck." Into this man-and-Gop-forsaken slough was Mr. CRACKAPT beguiled by some ignis fature of the marsh or of his fevered brain; and here after midnight he was disovered by a passing wayfarer "up to his chin in the bog," with nothing of him visible save "a white face and staring eyes and "a hand grasping a stunted tree." The stranger summoned other brave citizens of Chicago to the rescue. Planks were laid across the treacherous morass. and finally, with the assistance of five sturdy men, the meandering, thoughtless pedestrian was saved, an unconscious body, from that parlous place. Hitherto the frequent tales of the inse

curity of Chicago's foundations have fallen upon incredulous ears, but the most skeptical must be convinced by this appalling and authentic narrative. The revelation has come none too soon. In two short years Chicago expects to welcome to her trembling quicksands, her tainted waters, and her windy wastes, millions of strangers from every quarter of the inhabited world, tawny Turks and dainty Japanese, homestaying Frenchmen and many-languaged Russians, all of them of necessity less perfectly acquainted than Mr. CRACRAFT with the lurking dangers that beset the casua pedestrian in a town of such peculiar natural conditions. It is possible that these visitors will indulge in banquets less Lucullian, perhaps, but not less distracting than the banquet enjoyed with such disastrous consequences by Mr. CRACRAFT. Without due warning they also might neglect the precautions of body guards and lanterns to guide their desultory steps along the devious, swamp-bordered avenues; and that ever-yawning abyss in the Thirty-third ward, south of Eightieth street, might claim innumerable and not unillustrious victims, were not the utmost possible publicity thus given betimes of the fearful danger of walking by night, unlighted and unattended, in the city of the World's Fair.

Bring Him to Account.

The pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. PARKHURST, preached a sermon last Sunday, in which he denounced "the Mayor and those assoclated with him in administering the affairs of this municipality" as "polluted harples that, under pretence of governing the city, are feeding day and night on its quivering vitals," and as "a lying, perjured, rum-soaked, and libidinous lot."

After making these general charges against the municipal officers and the judiciary, Dr. PARKHURST proceeded to indicate individuals among them whom he denounced as guilty of specific offences of the most

disgraceful character. He cited a proceeding as having occurred only this past week" in the Jefferson Market Police Court, which, he declared, showed that "with hardly the shadow of a doubt that Court, in some one of its subordinates at any rate, stands in with the gamblers, and to that degree the Court becomes the criminal's protector and guardi-

an angel." He charged next that District Attorney NICOLL "failed to respond to the demands for evidence made upon him by the Grand Jury" in the McGLORY case, and that Police Captain CLINCHY professed to be unable to procure the evidence until the Grand Jury frightened him into getting it by threatening to indict the Captain him self." "All of which," continued Dr. PARK-HURST, "is only another way of saying that the most effective allies which McGlory had in the prosecution of his vile trade on Fourteenth street were the District At-

torney and the Captain of the precinct." He also particularized Mayor GRANT in his assault, saying that "something like a year ago, in company with a number of gentlemen, I conferred in his office with the highest municipal dignitary of this city in regard to the slovenly and the wicked way in which he was pretending to clean our streets." "I addressed him." proceeded Dr. PARKHURST, "as though he were a man and as though he had the supreme interests of this city at heart, and I have been ashamed of myself from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot ever since. Mayor Grant, therefore, is described by this Presbyterian preacher as a monster and not a man, whom it is shameful to address, and as an official who is careless about the public interests and false to his

official oath. These are specific charges. If they are true, the public officers concerned ought to e impeached and imprisoned as the abettors of crime, the partners of criminals false servants of the people, and characters dangerous to the community and disgrace ful to civilization. As they are specific charges, it is, of course, incumbent on this preacher to sustain them with specific facts and proofs.

He made them publicly and uttered them within a house of Divine worship, as if they were the words of God Himself. He de nounced the officers of the municipal Government as a whole, and these officers in particular, as utterly vile and rotten, the losterers of crime instead of its prosecutors. Either he spoke from knowledge and with precise facts to support his infamous charges, or he is a vile liar and slanderer who should be driven from the Christian pulpit and subjected by the civil law to the criminal punishment he deserves.

Let Dr. PARKHURST, therefore, be called upon to substantlate his charges before the Grand Jury, so that the men he denounces thus specifically may be indicted, tried, and punished; or if he is unable to present any facts justifying them, let him be indicted tried, and punished himself as a wicked.

nalicious, reckless, and criminal standerer. Simply because he spoke from the pulpi ne cannot be allowed to escape responsibility for his words. All the more he should

carefully prepared in advance, and were uttered solemnly, and amid peculiarly impressive surroundings, as indisputable truths declared by a minister of the truth. If a "rum-soaked" crank in a barroom had made them, the case would have been different. They would not have been worth examination; but when they are proclaimed from the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church they must be investi-

gated to the bottom. For the sake of his own reputation and for his own vindication this preacher must demand an investigation. He professes to have spoken from a high and sincere purpose of public duty and under the pressure of Christian obligation, and he ought to erave the opportunity to justify his charges as the most effectual means of curing the evils he denounced. Otherwise he is not an honest man, but a slanderous pulpit blatherskite, a cowardly defamer, and a public nuisance. If he can prove his charges he will be a public benefactor. If they cannot be proved, and are baseless, he ought to be locked up as an outrageous of fender against society.

District Attorney NICOLL owes it to the preacher, to himself, and to the interests of justice generally, to bring to account the Rev. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D. D. His charges as uttered from the Madison Square pulpit have been published to all the world, and as coming from such a source they will be believed very widely and cause great damage to the reputation of the individuals assailed and of the community which keeps them in office. Hence it is the imperative duty of the District Attorney to take proceedings to make Dr. PARKHURST prove his words or be made criminally answerable for them.

No Such Man as Col. Abe Slupsky.

A prolonged solourn in the European capitals is not a tolerable excuse for questions like these from a live American citizen:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See: During the last year I have been in Europe. At last I am again at home Will you tell me about SECTSET? Who and what is he? Is the name pronounced SECOTERY or SECTSET, to thymo with Popsky; or has it the Holland sound of my, as in DE RUTTER ! If of Dutch ancestry, this latter may wel be. Is hea full Colonel, or only by brevet! Was he in the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Indian wars, the Mex-ican war, the war of the Rebellion, or is he in the Salvation Army? Is he Champion of boarding school, or day school, or Sunday school, or riding school, or sing-ing school, or swimming school Reform ?

"Axos Persins.

"29 PARE ROW, Feb. 16."

Still more astonishing is the remark which came to us yesterday, written in a bold hand across the face of an envelope, on which there were two cents of postage due, subse quently paid by this office:

"Sin: You are deceiving us! Mr. Status says there ! no such a person as Col, Stursay."

If Mr. STAIRS means that in this nation of sixty-five million souls Col. ABE SLUPSKY'S name and fame are unrivalled and unique; that there is only one satisfactorily equipped and universally recognized repre sentative of School Reform; that all other pretensions to leadership are audacious and ridiculous; that the eyes of all friends of School Reform in every State, county, and township of the Union are fixed upon Col. ARE SLUPSKY and on him alone: that never in the world's history has a splendid reputation been more suddenly achieved, and with less personal effort; that the fame of Col. ABE SLUPSKY shines to-day super eminent like Venus in the western sky, barring considerations of sex; that his name is a household word everywhere, and the musical symbol of hope to thousands upon thousands of hearts that beat warmly for School Reform: if this is what Mr. STAIRS means when he says there is no such person as Col. ABE SLUPSKY, then Mr. STAIR is right.

There is no man like Col. ABE SLUPSKY no name or fame like his!

They Will Know After a While,

An esteemed Southern contemporary, the Memphis Appeal - Avalanche, utters this choice specimen of sacred simplicity: "S rely the CLEVELAND men have never failed h

their loyal support of Mr. Hill, and we cannot under-stand why Mr. Hill's friends should treat the Clave-Land following with indignity."

Mr. HILL's friends in New York are the emocratic party of New York. They are not treating Mr. CLEVELAND with indignity. They don't think as much of him as he thinks of himself. That is all. They cannot be expected to dote upon him, because the men in New York who are the most frantic in denouncing the "snap" conventions are the same men who did all in their power to defeat Governor HILL in 1885 and in 1888.

If knowledge is dangerous, the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche is among the safest journals in the country.

Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT was quoted yesterday in the Tribune as denying that the Mugwump spasm over the New York Demo-cratic State Convention is "an anti-Hill. movement." This utterance is charged up to its neck with the sentiment of respect for Mr. Coupert's recent eulogistic welcome of Gov-ernor Hill to the Manhattan Club, but it won't wash. It is as diaphanous as Mr. Coupent has been trying to make his Manhattan speech ap

Gen. Algen meets THE Sun's attack on his sented himself without leave from his command.

No. no. that is more than he has dared to do Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN and Gen. WESLEY MERRITT both recommended his dishonorable dismissal from the army for absence without leave. He doesn't contradict them.

King Menelek of Abyssinia is trying to put an end to the pretensions of a young man in his northern province of Tigra who asserts that MENELER is a fraud, and that he himself is the only genuine ruler of Ethiopia. This young man is a son of the late King Joux, and in a recent letter to King HUMBERT of Italy he signed himself MANGASCIA, son of JOHN, King of Zion, King o Kings of Ethiopia." Tigré has been more than half disposed to ratify the young man's pre tensions ever since MENELEE came to the throne. The province has recently been act ing with such disloyalty that MENELER has de eided to teach it a lesson and abate the pretensions of his young rival. Tigré has on one occasion forced its candidate for the throne upon Abyssinia, but it is hardly probable that e will be able to raise Ras Mangascia to the high place his father held.

The German Emperor's refusal to obey the doctor's orders to keep himself and his children away from the Empress while she is suffering from influenza, on the ground tha such conduct would set a bad example to German husbands, is likely to appeal to sentimentalists the world over, but hardly to per sons of common sense. The Emperor, whether he is moved by self-will or by extreme devo tion to his wife, is really setting the wors possible example to his subjects by disobey ing the orders of his physicians in the first place, and in the second place by voluntarily subjecting his children to the danger of infection simply to gratify a sentiment. the sick room of an Empress the directions the doctor should be the supreme law, and th temporary loss of her children's society for ir good is a sacrifice that every mothe should be willing to endure. More selfcontrol. even in the family, is needed by husbands and wives in America as well as in

Germany: and not more effusive, unreasoning affection, but an example of such self-control could hardly be expected from Emperor

Mr. Matthew Marshall, in a series of arti-cles in the New York Run, has been trying to show that within a few years the United States will no longer have a surplus of wheat for export.—Descret Republican.

Accuracy is a virtue in a newspaper. Mr. MARSHALL has never written a series of articles, or one article, on that proposition.

If the reports from Cairo are correct there is civil war in the Egyptian Soudan or account of the pretensions of a rival of Khallfa ABDULLAH. The fact has been generally overlooked that there were three claimants for the successorship to the Khalifate after the Mahdi's death. The successful aspirant was Annullan, one of the chiefs of the Baggara Arabs, who fought so desperately with Osman Droma near the Red Sea, and to whom was chiefly due the success of the Mahdist cause. The other claimants were ALI EL FARUTH and EL CHALIP EL CHERIP, and the latter is now heading the revolt against ABBULLAR. El. CHALIF was for years overshadowed by the superior power of ABDULLAR, but the growing discontent of the Soudanese under the rule of the Khalifa seems to have given him the opportunity he has long awaited to head a revolt.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

Gov. Flower has music and no punch at his weekly receptions. Wednesday is the regular day, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The receptions are for women more than for men, and no one is expected to talk business. An orchestra plays in one corner of the house, while the Governor and Mrs. Flower and the women who are receiving with her stand at the large reception th end of the Executive Mansion. end of the long hall is a ten table, with the usual ten things on it. Miss Flower, the Governor's niece, and Miss Halsey, another niece, have been pouring tea. The Governor enjoys the receptions thoroughly. So do the Albany people, particularly the women, Assemblyman O'Dair and the Rev. Senator Edwards

are having an uncomfortable time personally. Some-how or other neither the Democrats nor the Repub-

licans care to associate with them. They are spoken to and they are consulted about legislative matters, but

they have almost no acquaintance outside of the Senate and Assembly chambers. That is what usually happens to a man who is not ailled with either party. C'Dair was elected to the Assembly by a combination of the Republicans, County Democrats, and disaffected Tammany men in the Twenty-second district. He had been a candidate some years before, but without suc-cess. Blumenthal had about 6,000 majority the year before and did not think it was worth while to go to the trouble and expense of making a fight, so he was defeated by a few hundred votes. The Republicans claimed O'Dair, but he wrote a letter, after it was seen cratic, saying that he was going to act with the Demo crats. Since that time the Republicans have shunned him and the Democrats seem to have no further use for him than his vote. He got four committee appoint-ments. He has made no speeches. He is inquired

about as often as any man in the Assembly. Many of the callers ask to have him pointed out. The Rev. Senator Edwards was in a position where he could command more legislative attention. If he had acted with the Republicans the Democrats would have had a great deal of trouble in organizing. He is a big, raw-boned man, with the manners and shoes of a country preacher. He wears a long frock coat, trousers of the same cloth, and the big, old-style, thin-soled gaiters that make no noise on a thor. He has a smooth shaven face, except a three-inch fringe of beard, which narrow line past his cars up to his bair. His eyes are the neculiar bluish-gray kind which seem to belong to rural legislators. They look as if they were accusto hat, and that they are not accustomed to be without the bat-brim's protection.

The Rev. Senator Edwards fared better than O'Daly in committee appointments. He got the Senate Post-master, and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Battroads, which is regarded in a certain point of view as one of the best in the Senate. It might seem re-markable to a man unacquainted with legislative mat-ters to notice the great desire of rural legislators. who know almost nothing of railroad problems, to be Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

crats. Saxton, Hunter, Aspinall, O'Connor, are a few

Only two of the Senators are addicted to red neck tie. They are Charles E. Walker, son of former Congressman C. C. B. Walker, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and Cornelius & Par sons of Rochester. Parsons wears plain red neckties, while Walker wears red neckties with spots.

Parsons was elected Mayor of Rochester thirteen or fourteen times. He is peculiarly bald. They have been telling a story about him in the Senate that when he asked the barber to part his hair on the left side that the barber asked him whether he wanted the parting made at the seventh or ninth bair.

The uncertainty of committee appointments was shown when those of the Senatewere given out. A typewritten, manifold list was handed to the reporters a few minutes before the list of names and committees was read. The typewriting had not been finished by the time the Senate was called to order, but between that time and the announcement six changes were made in the list, among them such important commitsubstituted for McCarren on Rules, Walker for McCar-ren on Claims, McCarren for Walker on State Prisons. It is noticeable that the men who say nothing get their bills through most quickly. There is George Washington Pinnkitt for instance. He has not made a speech this session, but he got five bills out of the Cities Committee one afternoon, and he has had more bills passed than any other Senator. He believes that the way to pass a bill is to get all the votes for it he can

beforehand, and then to say nothing.

The cierk, or printer, who got the Senate roll call violated the Constitution in a mild way. The Constitution says that the roll shall be made up alphabeti cally, but Senator Parker comes after Senator Smith and Senator Parkens comes after Senator Rossch, not to mention such a thing as putting Senator Endres be fore Senator Emerson and Senator McCarthy before

Pointers from North and South

From the Wilmington Messenger, With Virginia, perhaps, and North Carolina certainly against Mr. Cleveland, it is injudicious to put the illu trious and true Democrat before the people to be knifed, From the Sarannah Evening Press.

There is a growing sentiment in Savannah in favor of David B. Ilill as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. That cannot be denied. The sentiment extends to all classes of the people, but is most conspicuous among the workers, the men who stand around the polis and get out the votes, and among the workingmen. Down in the "Fort" the feeling in favor of Hill is getting stronger day by day, and bids fair to be enthusiastic in a short time. His admirers are talking for bim and making convert every day. They will leave no stone unturned to add

The Democratic Club of Ward 4, in Portamouth, held meeting to consider the matter, and unanimously

oted that: Whereas, Four years of Grover Cleviland is more than enough; therefore Resolved, That we, the Democratic Club of Ward 4 of Portsmouth, view with disfavor and dissatisfaction any movement on the part of our party toward the renomination of Grover Cleveland as our next Presidential candinate, and we piedge ourselves to carriesly and unitedly oppose the election of delegates to our the senting of a New Hampeline delegation to the National Convention as advocates of theoret Cleveland.

Mayor Urch says, and he knows, that outside the beause there are very few Cleveland Democrats in New . Four years of Grover Cleveland to more than osses there are very few Cleveland Democrats in New

Hampshire. From the Corpus Christ Coller. David Bennett Hill, of all the Presidential possibililes so far named by the Democratic party, is at the head of the list. The Hill boom is still making step by step, and ere

ong it will cover this whole country. No doubt David B. Hill would make a first-class Prest

From the Plow and Hammer David B. Hill is a bigger man than "old Goliah," as a

remocratic leader.

From the Children Star.

Hill gets closer to the people every day. From the Guinesville Register, Hill would make a good President.

Hill also managed the affairs of the Democratic party se as to put them in possession of all branches of the New York Legislature. If that's peanut politics, then whose proportions would be vastly enlarged if they should develop up to the standard of the peanut variety. From the Wolf City Sun. Hill's nomination and election means death to the

Hill's learn rule.

From the Smithfield Monitor. David Hill is gaining ground rapidly, and it now looks like he will earry the standard of the Benne, ratic party rough the next campaign.

Major Jones Again in a Gracious Mood. From the St. Louis Republic. If the Hon. Roswell P. Flower behaves very nicely and rocets very high during the next four months he can go on the ticket as Vice-President to help a West-

THE BEHRING REA DISPUTE

The Board of Arbitration and the Prelimi nary Work of the Commissioners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The announcement by authority, in London and Washington, that France, Italy, and Sweden have been agreed upon as arbiters in the Behring Sea matter marks an important step toward the settle ment of that dispute. Strictly speaking, these countries will each name an arbiter, presum ably selecting for that purpose an expert in international law, so that, with Great Br and our own country each adding two, a Board of seven members will be assembled.

The maritime importance of France, Italy, and Sweden leaves nothing to be desired on that score, while their freedom from participation in the scaling industry of the North Pacific is perhaps an advantage. It is interesting to note that in 1887, when our Government invited cooperation for the preservation of soal life in Behring Sea, France replied that 'although the industry in question has not been engaged in by French shipowners up to the present time, the Government of the republic is not the less disposed to confer for that purpose with the Government of the United States." Our Minister at Stockholm sent word that "the royal Government, having no interest in seal fisheries, his Majesty thinks there is no need to take part in any treaty or agreement in refer-ence thereto on the part of the United Kingdoms. He, however, expresses the desire that a mutually beneficial accord may be arrived at between the interested powers, and that the same may be maintained, with a reservation that powers not at present interested may join in such an arrangement in the future if they desire. At present neither Sweden nor Norway engages in seal fishing in Behring

the same may be maintained, with a reservation that power not at present interested may join in such an arrangement in the future it they dealer. At present subtine Sweeperston, although a part of the proper store of the proper store at though a part of the proper store at though a part of the proper store at though a part of the proper store at the part of the proper store at the part of the proper store at the part of th

The Hirsch Fund and the Hebrew Refugees. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You have as a rule taken such broad ground on what I regret to call the Jewish question, that I am sorry to see in to-day's See an evidence of an opposite train of thought. You would restrict immigration; in plain English, reject all Russian Jews who cannot prove prima facts their ability to support themselves, despite all their claims not only to sympathy, but to a brotherly welcome as

victims of oppression.

The fact that typhus fever was contracted on board the Massilla many weeks after these hapless Russians left the slieged contaminated districts of Russia and therefore past the period of incubation, and attacked some of the passengers shortly after they left the ship, is to be the excuse for rejecting all Russian Jews of the class referred to, whether they a rive by a Cunarder or by any other vessel. As well carry out the argument and allow no steamship of the Fabre line to land at this port, no ship that comes indirectly from Russia, because the Massilia was dirty and feve

the past few days than every one of the gentlemen who compose the management of the Hebrew Charilies or the Refuges Committee, but the fault is theirs nor Baron Hirsch's, nor can it properly be laid against any of the poor immigrants. Investigation will probably show that the Fabré people are at fault. I spree that the authorities should be extremely cau-tious that no seeds of disease be imported, and that special pains he taken to prevent the landing of people who are likely to be a charge upon the public. Yet, out of the hundred thousand and more Russians who hav landed here since 1881, and have been with few ceptions prior to this year made self-supporting, with scarcely any pecuniary help from Gentile sources, for the unfortunate sickness of even sixty or eighty of the number to be the cause of the rejection of a whol worthy class, is decidedly opposed to one's intelligence

nd patriotism.

The Jews of this city need no credit for their having thus far carried out their agreement with the auth tios; they have kept their unwritten word, and these immigrants have not in a single case been a charge upon the public. Let not The Sun stand in the way of enlightenment. The Russian Jew will be a creationable change American citizen if he be given a reasonable change L. S. I.

A Legislature Needing Caution. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Ne: What are the Solon

as Albany about? Are they trying to make Repub-lican votes for the next election? We, the old-fash ioned Democrate, who have for years been condemn-ing the G. O. P. for their reckless and lavish expendi tures are almost inclined to believe that we were mistaken. It is enough to purile a Philadelphia lawyer to
determine where all the bills come from which are presented and advocated by our "rising young politicians"
it is time to call a halt, and the people should do it
its time to call a halt, and the people should do it
through the columns of This Say, with whose teachings
in these matters every true Democrat is in perfect accord. One sapient legislator, "biess the mark," wants
men who only work eight hours out of every twentyfour (the Park police) resired at an age when any ordinary healthy man is only in his prime, aye, and penson them, the Walle they are following the example
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speak out, then, fellow citizens, before the pantomine
now starring in Albany becomes a laurhing stock for
the honest Democracy of the Emptes Sitate. ures, are almost inclined to believe that we were mi

HOW TO PAY THE ARMY.

and for Making Disbursements Frequent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-A recommendation to reduce the number of officers in any branch of the army, when it originates in the War

Department, is almost rare enough to be called a phenomenon. Such a recommendation was contained in the farewell report of Secretary Proctor, which proposed to cut down the personnel of one of the staff corps; and the concurrent suggestion to increase the number and aggregate pay of the line did not detract from the novelty of the former recommenda-The pay corps is the one which the ex-Sec

retary proposed to diminish, by bringing the number of Majors, which, according to the last register, was thirty-three, down to twentyfive or lower. The act of 1884 provided for the gradual reduction of this grade by casualty to twenty-nine; but Mr. Proctor would go further, on the ground that since June 1, 1889, no fewer than twenty-eight army posts, or about one-fourth of the entire number garrisoned, have been abandoned, and that about a dozen more can be given up as soon as the more central forts are ready to accommodate additional troops. The posts thus abandoned are, as a rule, the most remote, and the saving of time and travel in reaching them is reason enough for cutting down the number of paymasters. The effects of this policy of concentration are also seen in the reduction of contract surgeons to twenty-one, and the services of even these can all be dispensed with during the present flacal year. The numbers of the hospital corps and matrons have also been reduced, and the new estimates for the medical department can be made about \$150,000 less than last year. It is easy to understand, therefore, why the reduction in the pay corps proposed by Mr. Proctor is also feasible.

But simultaneously with this recommendation came one from Adit-Gen. Kelton advising more frequent bayments of the enlisted men. The law provides that "the army shall be paid in such a manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two menths, unless circumstances shall render further arrears unavoidable." Under this statute it was for many years the practice to pay troops bi-monthly at the oftenest, and, taking advantage of the provision for unavoidable delays, to pay some garrisons only once in three or four months. Such a custom was found to be harmful, as the accumulation of arrears hed to wastefulness, followed in due course by want, to be escaped by borrowing funds against the next pay day, sometimes at exorbitant interest. The convenience of the Government proved to be the injury of the men.

A few years ago a roform was started by establishing monthly payments at a few garrisons, gradually increased in number to seventy-six. After this change had been thoroughly tried, the opinion of company commanders on its working at a number of important posts was requested. Of fifty-eight answers, only seven preferred the old blimonthly payments while eleven advised paying still oftener than once a month. The general view was that the men had become better satisfied, less hampered by borrowing, and less prone to gambling. Accordingly Gen. Keiton now recommends that Congress should authorize and provide for semi-monthly payments hereafter.

The question arises how this recommendation will accor enough for cutting down the number of paymasters. The effects of this policy of concen

reduce the number of paymasters. The answer may, perhaps, be found in the ex-Secretary's suggestion. To assign officers of other arms of the service, at remote posts occupied by small garrisons, as acting assistant paymasters, in addition to their other duties. Gen. Kelton, who would apparently retain the present number of paymasters, with a view to securing semi-monthly payments, also proposes that the post quartermaster, who has the care of valuable property and the charge of certain disbursements, should be authorized to receive money from the paymaster and disburse it to the troops at the semi-monthly intervals between the regular visits of the paymaster. Then the latter could square up the accounts on his monthly visits, and see that the intermediate payments were correctly made. Of course the company commander would have his rolls to prepare, and the proposed system would be a sort of payment on account by the quartermaster, as cuistodian or paymaster's representative, the regular pay officer correcting all errors and turing over to each man the balance due to him at the monthly visit.

It seems clear enough that with monthly disbursements Mr. Proctor's plan of reducing the pay corps can be carried out, or that, if no reduction is made, semi-monthly payments can be established. In one or the other way or in both the good results of the concentration policy will be manifest.

The Typhus and the Bussian Hebrewa. To the Entrop of The Sen-Sir: In view of the fre-quent misrepresentations of Russian affairs in connection with the Hebrews in general, I beg to inform you readers of the following facts:

1. The Hebrows that came over on the Massills

according to the official testimony of the officers of the New York Board of Health-left Odessa, Russia, o Oct. 6, 1891, while the incubation period for the typhus does not exceed twenty-one days; consequently the Massilia passengers could not have brought over the

2. The region where the famine prevails is Great Russia, from which place the Jews are excluded by law; within the pale of Jewish settlement the harvest this year was excellent, and in the Gov rument of Kherson alone was there a partial failure of cro, secons equently the Jews cannot contract typhus in the famine dis-

8. The Jews cannot be called Russians in any sen They do not even belong to the Arian race, have noth-ing in common with Russians, not even the love of country and the Russian's ineradicable leve of the Rus sian nationality, or of the Slavonian race rather. Has ing forsworn their allegiance to the Russian sovereign the Jews that come over here are not even Russian subjects, and, most certainly, to the inhabitants of Great Russia-the present sufferers of the famine-th Jews are more fureign than the American Indian; also, having no Jews in their midst, the Russians cannot persecute the Jews, since there are no Jews to persecute where the Great Russians are. Respectfully

To the Entron or The Sca-Sir: In your serious and worthy effort to do justice to Chicago architecture in THE SEX of yesterday you use one expression that is a back number and should be turned down: "And don't you forget it." The latest is: "And you test rem it." Tax Sex often shows that you realize that there are no winged insects on Chicago, and I thought if you knew the latest you wouldn't intentionally use any ancient expression in referring to a town where everything is so new and fresh.

A gentleman in Vermont who was some sheets in the wind though living in a temperance state, after a stammering effort to repeat the former finally brought forth the latter; and you will doubtless agree that it is a more genteel and refined expression, and therefore nore appropriate in any reference to Chicago. And you just remember it.

A "Cleveland" Democrat and Senator Hill. To THE EDITOR OF THE STR-Sir: As a Cleveland Democrat, but one who is auxious to see Senator Hill nominated by our party for President at the coming National Convention, simply for reason of his avail-ability, I wish to protest against the nature of the abuse continually heaped upon President Cleveland in your columns. Your correspondent "Virginian," in this morning's

saue, must refer to the "Great Stuffed." This is u ecessary. We can all see the points he makes, and admit them without such references.

There are thousands of voters in this State who admire Mr. Cleveland, who are still good enough Deino crats to prefer the principles of I emocracy to preve regardless of whom the standard bearer may be. Had each one of them an opportunity of gaussing for them selves the personality of our tried and true old dowernor, David B. Hill, there would be no Museumps. But you forget the prejudices and narrowness that as often exists in the minds of so many, and the tack of such opportunities.

exists in the minds of so many, and the lack of such opportunities.

Opportunities.

Opportunities.

Opportunities.

Opportunities for so many, and the lack of such opportunities.

Opportunities for the lack of such such as a find with the keeps the lack of such such as a find fine.

Subsequently, being from the lack of the lack of the keeps of the man, his dignity of speech and tempressiveness of his man, his dignity of speech and tempressiveness of his man, his dignity of speech and tempressiveness of his man, his dignity of speech and tempressiveness of his man, his dignity of speech and tempressiveness of his man, his dignity of the venom of the New First Trace, a time times, want. All true bemocrats, not in the ranthow hus mess, want a candidate that is reasonably sure of carrying the four Northern States necessary for victory. And they want a candidate when elected, that will make the Democratic party as impregnable and secure at Washington as our party in this stage is at albany. I don't say that the Democratic senator from this State is as valiable as any other candidate, but I go further and say-limity believing this opinion voices the sentiment of the straightest Hemocrats in a position to judge—that no other candidate can accomplish this so successively as a set of the sentiment of the straightest Hemocrats in a position to judge—that no other candidate can accomplish this so successively as a sentiment of the straightest Hemocratic in a position to judge—that no other candidate can accomplish this so successively as the sentiment of the straightest Hemocratic in a position to judge—that no other candidate can accomplish this so successively as the sentiment of the straightest Hemocratic in a position to judge—that no other candidate can accomplish this so successively as the sentiment of the straightest Hemocratic in a position to judge—that no other candidate can accomplish this so successively as the sentiment of the straightest Hemocratic sentiment of the straightest Hemocratic sentiment of the s

The Big Windy's Latest Boast, From the Chimpo Herald, Chicago is no village. She is a great, numb city.

> To the Clam, I muse upon an empty house. Built daintily and true As if great Nature had but this

Its waits of polished mila-white pearl,

Curved jewei clean and fair. That any king morbt wish to own, Are desolate and bare. Where is the tenant that once clasped Thereto each rose-pink loop, and lived a lording at its case?

Ales I 'tie in the soup !

POLITICAL NOTES.

James R. Hill of the Seventh Assembly district bas seen appointed to a \$1,000 clerkship in the Department

of Public Works. The claim which Assistant Janttor Fitzsimmons has The claim which Assessed variety ritistments has filed with the Comproller for his services in the marble Court House, covers the eighteen years between July, 1874, and January, 1892. He asserts that he was dis-

charged improperly in the former year, and he de-mands \$20,900. Two Smiths are in the Board of Aldermen, and beta Two Smiths are in the moard of Aldermen, and beth are named Charles. Both represent east-aide districts, both are recent recruits of Tammany Hall; both were elected by that organization; both are saloon keepers, both defeated candidates who ran the year before, and

both aspire to be reflected this year. There has never been an Alderman John Smith, but there was an Assistant Alderman of that name more than fifty years ago He was a doctor. How fleating are the tokens of fame! On the last

page of the Albany Argus Almanac for 1892, and at the lower right hand corner of the page, appears the statement: "The first bill embodying the principles of the Australian system ever presented to a Legisla-ture in America was introduced in the New York Assembly in 1888 by Charles T. Saxton of Civda " The salary of Isaac H. Maynard as deputy Attorney.

General was \$4,000 a year. His salary as Judga of the Court of Appeals will be \$10,000. The Chief Justice gets \$10,000.

One of the arguments used in favor of a late Demo cratic State Convention in New York is the opportunity which it would furnish for the voters of the Nate to declare, in a harmonious manner and after due deliberation, their Presidential preferences. The Demoeratic State Convention of 1884 for the choice of dela gates to the National Convention met on June 18. No convention for a similar purpose has ever been held by the Democracy in this State at a later period, and yet the Democracy in this country and the ample opportunity notwithstanding the delay and the ample opportunity afforded for consideration of claims of the various candidates, the New York delegation was divided in its preferences, and the assistance of the other States had to be invoked in order that the New York delegation could vote according to the Democratic usages. The difficulty thus encountered was the chief one which retarded and embarrassed the proceedings of the 181 Convention at Chicago.

Ferdinand Levy has been elected Coroner four times Michael J. B. Messeiner has been elected three times, and Louis W. Schultz has been a candidate three times, and elected twice. Mr. Levy went into office on Jan 1, 1883, and at the conclusion of his present term on Jan. 1, 1895, will have served twelve years

Nothing more has come of the proposition of a nem ber of prominent Republicans to meet in this city and talk ever the political outlook. "Talk over the political clared the other day, "There is none to talk over and if there were, it could not improve it much by merely talking about it. What the Republicans need in this city is more work and less talk, It is not improbable that before another twelve

months shall have passed the red and rosy countenance of Patrick Keenan will be seen again, if only for short time, in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Keenan was for many years a member of the City Hall parliament, having begun his service in the Board of Assistan Aldermen a short time before its abolition. friends of his have been pressing him to run as a cau-didate for Alderman next year, under the belief that if he should carry the Twelfth Assembly district the claim that he has lost his influence there will be disto an appointive post within the bestowal of the next Mayor. Richard Croker set the precedent for such proceeding when he ran for Aiderman in the Eighteenth district in 1883, preparatory to his appointment as Fire Commissioner by Mayor Edson. Mr. Croker was elected, whereas Mr. Keenan might not be so fortunate.

These are the counties in which there will be town Lieutenant-Governor not to be renominated; Chemung the home county of United States Senator David ! Hill; Delaware, Fulton, Herkimer, generally beyond the political breastworks; Montgomery, known as the stormy netrol of New York counties; Otsego, Richmond (Staten Island), Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, and St. Lawrence, the Republican stronghold. The Super-visors to be elected in these counties will act as canvassers of the Presidential vote cast in November.

James Fitzpatrick of the Ninth Assembly district, present deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was a candidate for promotion to the position of Chief Clerk, made vacant by the promotion of John F. Carroll to the Court of General Sessions. His interests were left in the hands of the diplomatist of the school site James W. Boyle. The result of Mr. Boyle's diplomacy was the failure of Mr. Fitzpatrick to secure the position to which he aspired, the salary of which is \$6,000 a year, whereas his position of deputy pays only \$5,000 a year. Fitspatrick was formerly a subpona server. year. Pitapatrick was formeri Boyle was formerly a politician.

The total vote cast for Governor of the State at the late election fell 155,000 short of the vote cast for Pres ident in New York in 1883. The total vote for Governo in Ohio was 46,000 less this year than in the Prosiden-tial convass of 1888. Harrison's plurality then was 19,599, whereas McKinley had a plurality of 21,511.

The annual report of the trustees of Cooper Union, filed as provided by the charter of the institut the Mayor of the city, shows the revenue of the past year to have been \$46,513.70. About \$26,000 of the sum was derived from rents of offices and of the hall, and \$16,000 additional was derived from the endowment fund left by Peter Cooper and since added to by his son, ex-Mayor Cooper. The expenses of the year were for tuition chiefly. Three of the five directors of Cooper Union are ex-Mayors of this city.

A mistake has been made by many of the Muswumps in the construction which they put on the call issued by the National Committee of the Democratic party. They assert that it invites "all Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, and who can position associations and differences, and who can unite in the effort for pure, economical, and constitu-tional government," to send delegates to Chicago in June 21. What the members of the National Committee really do say in their call is that all such persons farmably inclined toward the principles and purposes of the Democratic party are " cordially invited to join us like committee representing the Democracy] in sending

BUNBEAMS.

-The Mennonite German colony in Irving Lane county. Oregon, received an addition of twenty members in ... family which arrived there a few days ago-mothand father, of middle age, and eighteen robust children. They came from Marion, Dakota,

-The late Rev. Mr. Spurgeon suffered from the cout. and he was very heavy. In his later years it became uncomfortable for him to ascend long flights of stairs. At the time of his death an elevator was building by which he was to be elevated to the pulpit without the fatigue of waiking up stairs. His people intended to save him from the discomfort of reaching his pulpit in a breathless condition. -Prait growers in the West are enthusiastic ever the

possibilities of Oregon as a fruit-growing region, and especially for prune culture. One fruit expert as a that Italian prunes grown in the Willamette Valley are superior to those grown in Italy. The climate, at snys, is like the great fruit region of Asia Minor. One grower has planted about 15,000 prune trees in 110 acres in the Williamette, and it is said that prunes and other fruits are being planted in thousands of other forms. That part of the State promises to be a vast -A most interesting relic, which British Columbia proposes to send to the World's Fair, is the wreck of the

old Hudson Ray Company's steamboat Beaver, which was the first steamboat to stir the waters of the Pacific of the North American coast. The wreck of the Braver lies, with its nose on the shore and its stern in about twelve feet of water, at the entrance to harbor, where it was run aground and abandoned in 1835. The engines and boilers are intact, the mainmast and smokestack are standing, and enough of the wheelhouse and deck cabins remain to show what the vessel was. The wrock can be raised easily and trans-ported. It is proposed to exhibit it alongside the models of the latest Atlantic greyhounds, such as the

Najestic and the City of Paris.

-There must be a particularly hot spot in the earth under Wheeling, W.Va. It is hoped to sink the well low being driven there at least a mile. The wel is a little less than five inches in diameter. Its peculiarity is that no vein of water has been tapped, and being per-fectly dry, sciontific men have an unexampled espectunity to conduct their investigations. The tempera-ture is being taken at various depths, at a depth of 1,350 feet the temperature is 68°; at 2,876 feet 71°; at 8,375 feet, 92°; at 4,875 feet, 108°, and at 4,662 feet it is 111°. Thus the temperature is increasing faster and faster the deeper the boring. For instance, the increase in the 1,000 feet from 2,878 feet to 8,878 feet is about 18°, while the increase in the next 1,000 feet is more than 16°. If the heat goes on increasing in similar progression, a depth will be reached before long where every solid substance will be melted. That, however, will be no indication that the same state of things exists everywhere under the earth's crust, for well-driven in other parts of the world have shown very different rates in the increase of heat.

A Matter of Address.

From the Indianapolis Journal

"Er-do you think it true that love goes where it is
out it." sent i"
"I suppose so—if it is properly expressed."

Keep up that rasping cough at the peril of breating down your lungs and throat; rather let the smitted immediately resort at once to Dr. D. Jappe's Eligible torant, which curse all coughs and colds and amsistrates all lung complications and throat alls.